

out the Chinese intruders from the sacred soil of India."

*The motion was adopted unanimously.*

*(All the Hon'ble Members stood up).*

## OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

**to ratify the Amendments to the Constitution of India as proposed to be made.**

(i) TO THE CONSTITUTION (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

†Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—This is a necessary formality which is enjoined according to the Constitution. Whenever the Constitution is changed or amended, it would have to have the support of the Legislatures of all the States. Members are aware that there has been a constant attempt by the Nagas in the North-East Frontier, that they must have a State of their own. This became so insistent that the Prime Minister and the Central Government advocated that they must have a State of their own. And, therefore, there was an agreement reached by the Government of India with the leaders of the Naga People's Convention and there it was decided that the Naga Hills, certain areas in Nagaland known as Nagaland, should have their own State. So, the Government of India passed a resolution and introduced an amendment Bill. It has been passed,

and before the Bill can become an Act it will have to be submitted to the President after obtaining the necessary support from the various Legislatures. I am therefore placing this resolution for the acceptance of this House. It is a very formal thing. It has been accepted by the two House of Parliament and I commend the resolution to the Hon'ble Members of this House that it may be accepted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will now put the Resolution to the House.

The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

*The motion was adopted unanimously.*

(ii) TO THE CONSTITUTION (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962,

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to move the next resolution which is also of a similar type:

"That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to article 368 thereof proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—This is another similar resolution that this House was pleased to pass just a minute back. This refers to an amendment of the Constitution where by certain areas which are Centrally administered known as Union territory, will have to get some amount of representative Government. Of them, the latest in Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and then Goa.

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

These, of course, have been added on to us--what was ours, but was in the hands of or in the Sovereignty of other powers, namely, France and Portugal, have become, what they had to be legitimately India's own area; they have been included in our area. Because they are not duly politically represented in the Legislature and the necessity of representation in the Legislature arises, the Parliament saw its way to pass a Bill accepting these areas and then the Constitution has been amended according to the Fourteenth Amendment Bill. Of course, Hon'ble Members know what has been done. There is nothing for us to do except to pass the resolution and see that they are treated as Union territories. I commend this resolution to the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will put the Resolution to the House.

The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

*The motion was adopted unanimously.*

### **MYSORE BUILDINGS TAX BILL, 1962**

*Motion to consider.*

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Buildings Tax Bill, 1962, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Buildings Tax Bill, 1962, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, this Bill was discussed in this Hon'ble House at

length and several Hon'ble Members made very useful suggestions. All those useful suggestions were considered by the Select Committee appointed by this Hon'ble House. The Select Committee Report, which has been submitted today, is unanimous, and so I may say that all the Hon'ble Members who made their suggestions should be happy that the Select Committee agreed with their suggestions. I will give only some of the important points which have been included in the present report.

A distinction has been made between residential and non-residential buildings. Again the exemption limit which was given to residential buildings is slightly different from the exemption given to non-residential buildings. In residential buildings, the exemption limit is one thousand square feet, whereas in the non-residential buildings, the exemption is 250 square feet.

Secondly, the rating areas have been classified with reference to population. One category is the areas having a population of more than 75,000. The second category is the areas having a population of more than 25,000 but not more than 75,000 and the third category is the areas having a population of more than 10,000 but not more than 25,000. So, the intention of the members of the Select Committee was to make a distinction between rural, semi-urban and urban areas.

Again, the taxation also varies from category to category because the economic condition of the people in the rural areas is slightly different from the people who live in the semi-urban areas. Again, the economic condition of the people in the semi-urban areas is different from the economic condition of the people who live in urban areas.

Then, for all the categories, in respect of the first 1,000 sq.ft. exemption is given as far as residential buildings are concerned and as far as non-residential buildings are concerned, exemption is given in respect of the first 2,000 sq.ft. Then, on the next 2,000 sq. ft. of floorage or part thereof, where it is an area with a population of more than 75,000, the rate per sq. ft. is 15 nP. and where